FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1873.

Amuermente To-Dar. Amuseum to Amuseum to Powery Theatre-Boffis Bit.

Daly's Remederay (Theatre-La filic De Maiana-Angol.

Grand Opera Hause - Midiamore Night's Orsson.

Niblo's Garden - Black Crost.

Olympic Theatre-List Tommon Trupe.

Theatre Comique - Grand Combination.

Union Square Theatre-Fan is a Fer. ollack's Theatre -Must.

"The Constitution anys that all triplashall be first convicted by a court and then to be acquitted by a jury, but to be convicted or ac-MPY."-SANUEL BLATCHFORD

Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

The Democrats of Pennsylvania and the Republicans of Wisconsin held their respective State Conventions on Wednesday. A part of the proceedings of each was remarkably significant.

The platform of the Pennsylvania Democracy is mainly a copy of that previously adopted by their political brethren in Ohio. They dismiss the subject of dead issues in the same general way, and, notwithstanding the entreaties of the World, are rather less explicit on the tariff question, about which, in fact, they say nothing particularly. Indeed, how could they The Democracy of Pennsylvania have always been nearly as unanimous for protection as the Republicans of Massachusetts. The reason is obvious. Long previous to the war, when a tariff bill was before the Senate, a Southern member osked Gen. CAMERON why the Pennsylvania Democracy always supported the high-tariff policy. "Because," replied Old WINNEBAGO, "iron and coal are our nigger.'

The Democracy of the Keystone State ery out lustily for reform, for honest administration, and for the purity of the ballot box. This sounds well: and if they will reduce their faith to practice by openly decapitating their corrupt leaders, they will do the State a signal service. It is notorious that Congressman RANDALL of Philadelphia, then as now Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, consented to let BUCKALEW be sold out as candidate for Governor last year, and his immediate friends did the business, thus handing the State over to the Republican Ring which now rules and plunders it. The staid old city of WILMAM PENN, with its straight streets and prim gardens, has long been infested with about the most crooked and venal set of politicians in the Union; and the Democrats of the city. usually under the lead of unscrupulous and purchasable men, have never seemed capable of rising above the average level of the rascality of their opponents. What the Pennsylvania Democracy need, therefore, is to first reform themselves, and then they can hope to reform the politics of the most thoroughly demoralized and debauched State north of the Potomac and the Ohio.

It is true that the Convention on Wednesday took a handsome step in that direction. The Committee on Organization reported the name of R. MILTON SPEER for permanent Chairman. Speek was in the last Congress. Though he voted against the salary bill, he has drawn and pocketed the back pay, and does not blush at his shame. It was the height of effrontery for the committee to present Sprent name. It was sheer infatuation in Speer to allow it to be brought forward. No cooner was it read from the platform than | The Police and the Gambling Houses. a tempestnous discussion arose, which roared and raged for more than an hour. Speer was denounced in bitter terms. and the demand was made that another name should be substituted for his. The RANDALL Ring of Philadelphia came to the rescue of their tool with extenuating apologies. Speen himself, avowing that he had not asked for the position, implored, now that he was nominated, not to be stabbed to the heart in the house of his friends. The piteous appeal was in vain. Speek was driven from the field, and An-DREW NEBINGER elected in his stead.

This was not only a terrible rebuke to Speep, Randall, and the other nine Demperatic Congressmen of Pennsylvania who have pocketed the salary steal, but it is a warning to back-pay grabbers everywhere of the treatment they may expect from an aroused people whenever they attempt to force themselves upon their ponsideration.

The nominees for Judge of the Supreme Court and State Treasurer are above rewill have an opportunity in respect to the latter office to choose between an honest man and a Ring rogue.

The action of the Republicans of Wisconnated Gov. WASHBURN for reflection, and ment, and the like.

But the Convention denounced the salary law and demanded its unconditional repeal, and held the back-pay grabbers up to scorn and reprobation. This is a blow right between the eyes of the Hon. MATT. blers. When will they begin? CARPENTER, President pro tem. of the Senate, who has for some time controlled the Republican politics of Wisconsin. Senator CARPENTER was the earliest, as he has proved to be the ablest, defender of the talary swindle of the last winter. The sewere resolution of the Convention is the answer which the Republicans of the State have to make to their Senator's special plea in favor of purloising money from t, 'te national treasury under color of law.

T, he proceedings of these two important Cony, entions prove one thing, if nothing more, a nd that is, that back-pay grabbers had bette " keep away from the State Conventions of their respective parties!

De. 'ano's Spoils.

There is a rule a t Washington in the defamily shall be appoint. Set to office. Like the coat or the wig he wears. One thing we tivil service rules, this reads the favorite and the favo tivil service rules, this retended for the small fry, and the favorites any reproach rested on his private or his he say so in his speech? Next we have in yesting the say so in his speech? Next we have in yesting the say so in his speech? Next we have in yesting the say so in his speech? Next we have in yesting the say so in his speech? Next we have in yesting the say so in his speech? Next we have in yesting the say so in his speech? Next we have in yesting the say so in his speech? Next we have in yesting the say so in his speech? Next we have in yesting the say so in his speech? smong them often escape i. the President not only provides places for all his own kindred to the removes. but is equally liberal at the publice. to the relations of his wife, and their 1. lowed in the footsteps of their chief, a no. | connivance has ever passed his lips. lowed in the footsteps of their chief, and the whole tribe, Commissioners, and the whole tribe, who have any control over patronage.

slowed all his surroundings and satellites this was too mocrats have emphasized on the Preusury. Beforehe went to Wast. feated. The De. E.gton his last law arm was DELANO. Sarp I this rebuke of the

& SMITH, Mr. Sapp being the father-in-law of Mr. SMITH. Upon being appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue he matle SMITH Solicitor under him, and SAPP Assessor of the Thirteenth District in Ohio. Then when the number of Assessors was reduced, SAPP became Collector in the same district.

Upon his being made Secretary of the Interior, Mr. DELANO succeeded in getting two offices created for that department, neither of which was necessary except to provide for two of his most convenient instruments. In this way BENJAMIN R. Cowen was appointed Assistant Secretary, and W. H. SMITH was transferred from the Internal Revenue Solicitorship to the new office of Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior. His son, JOHN S. DELANO, dropped into the chief clerkship by a natural law. So that this great department was converted into a mere family concern, and is run in that interest especially. Smith had a young son, some fifteen years old, and he was utilized as a messenger at \$900 a year, while maimed soldiers and the sons of suffering widows whose husbands died in the service have been denied even a hearing for their claims. And it is now said that DELANG has found a profitable place for his son in law, Ames, in California, so that every one of his stock is billeted on the Govern ment.

Considering that Mr. DELANO is reckoned millionaire, and has acquired a large part of his fortune since entering office under GRANT, this appropriation of Federal offices may be considered liberal and modest. And, like OLIVER TWIST, he is still hungry and crying for more. Having pretty well exhausted the mine of the Interior Department, he would now like to strike a lode in the Senate, which is known to be rich in all sorts of diggings. When Senators pay down from \$50,000 to \$400,000 for a seat, it must be presumed they expect to get a profit on such investments, and

know what they are about. Mr. DELANO has changed his tactics. He is now ready to buy his way at a reasonable price, When last a candidate he sought to curry favor, without much expenditure of money. They tell a story of him which is characteristic. Among his devices he undertook to play farmer, and was one day riding conspicuously on the top of a load of hay, from which he had the misfortune to fall and break his arm. A surgeon was summoned in hot haste, who, when told that a limb of a member of the Government had come to grief, hurried to his relief with impatient zeal. While striving to reduce the painful fracture, the suffering DELANO cried out: Doctor, you will be as easy with me as possible, won't you, Doctor." The surgeon replied: "Yes, Mr. Secretary; but the fracture is compound, and will give some pain." "Oh," rejoined the patient, "I can stand the pain, but you will please make the bill as low as possible, Doctor." The bluff surgeon blurted out without much reverence for a member of the Cabinet, Damn your arm, Mr. DELANO; and the next time if it should happen to be your neck, send for some one else, for I'll see you back to the land of your forefathers before I come."

The farmer's dodge did not help the Secretary that time, and his other expedients will not be apt to prove more effective now, even if he should open his purse as is promised. If the Republicans should carry the Legislature, which is doubtful, there are others more likely to command the confidence of the people of Ohio than this professional jobber and trader in politics.

the Police Commissioners for their recent order taking from the Superintendent of Police the authority to deal peremptorily with gambling houses. Hitherto it has been in his power to attack any gambling house in the city entirely upon his own motion; and it has often been done in a | inquire into high political offences. spasmodic, capricious, and partial manner, The Superintendent - and we are not speaking of the present occupant of that office-has repeatedly made a great display of energy in shutting up some individual gambling house or some class of those establishments: but he has never attempted to shut them all up; and the suspicion has prevailed, and indeed responsible journals have charged it as a fact, that the Superintendent himself has either been in the pay of gambling houses or has been a proprieter of some one or more of them, deriving considerable wealth from the connection: and the officer thus assailed has

taken no means to vindicate his reputation. Under such circumstances we do not see proach, and the voters of Pennsylvania that the Commissioners are guilty of any great wrong in withdrawing an authority so liable to abuse, and which has never effectively served any valuable purpose. But while they withdraw the power from in was not significant except in a single | the Superintendent they also withdraw particular. As was expected, they notnithe responsibility; and that responsibility henceforth rests upon themselves. their resolutions utter the stereotyped suppose there is no doubt that the law phrases about economy, honest govern- gives them ample means to suppress notorious gambling houses, and the public have a right to look to them for the removal of so great a nuisance. It ought to be done thoroughly, and without any favor to any individual or any coterie of gam-

Judge Ludlow.

We are disposed to think we may have done a little injustice. The action of Judge LUDLOW'S Democratic friends at Wilkesbarre shows that they who know him best think him a man of decided and pronounced opinions, and one who, in a contest which promises to be an active, and, so far as he is concerned, a bitter one, is fit to be a faithful standard bearer. If Judge Ludlow ever, under any temptation or influence, trimmed, he will trim no more, for even if so disposed, the Philadelphia rogues and rufflans, to whom he is back where it will do most good." However now specially antagonistic, will not per- the next thing we hear upon the subject is the mit him to be of a neutral tint any longer. As to the Judge's pomp of manner, on which in no ill nature we commented, it ty one member of a is of as little moment as the color of the The big fish are always excepted. Hence questioned. The only Democrat on the local bench, and, with the exception of his degree. Republican colleague FINLETTER, the only wense one whom the District Attorney has not ame | bullied and the Ring not controlled, he has le legion. The Cabinet has "suthfully a been poweriess to resist. But no word of

Mr. Delano, besides taking care of his the choice of one of Mr. Ludlow's a Philadelphia Ring master vehemently Immediate household and profiting by urger, a for the vacant judgeship. But railroad, Indian, and other Rings, has pen- colleague ... much, and Paxson was de-

Low. It will, in our judgment, be the bitterest local contest Philadelphia has ever seen. But it will be much more. It will be a test of the sincerity of what is known as the Reform party in Philadelphia-a mode of measuring the extent of that revolt of respectability of which we hear so much. No man, be his antecedent politics what they may, who professes sympathy with Reform, can for an instant nesitate now. But we confess we are more anxious than confident of the result.

Judge LupLow is in peril of all sorts of antagonisms-not the least the secret one of his judicial colleagues. Can ALLISON look calmly on, or Paxson acquiesce, or MANN submit? Petror, being amiable may. If they-we mean the Judges-are guiltless of such unworthy motives, there s an easy mode of showing it. There is one if not two terms of the Criminal Court. with its wide jurisdiction, before the October election, and the Grand Inquest which meets will need especial instruction as to the crimes, great and small, neglected and compounded, which come within their cognizance. Let the Ring Judges for once stand aside. We do not ask that Judge LUDLOW should hold either of these terms -though we wish he would-but Judge FINLETTER, stanch Republican, might. A charge to a Philadelphia Grand Jury from such a source, with particular instruction as to the PARKER robbery and kindred compounded crimes, would make KEMBLE, MANN & Co. tremble in their shoes, and might arouse Philadelphia. Failing that, the friends of honest government, of official integrity, on the other side of the Delaware must rely chiefly on THE SUN.

A Philadelphia correspondent of the Naional Republican alleges as a fact in his positive knowledge that the silly articles on Cosarism which have recently appeared in the Herald were written by JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG, the notorious sneak-news thief. There may be some thing appropriate in employing a thief to do work worthy of a fool : and nobody should dispute the right of Mr. BENNETT to employ any sort of men that he finds congenial, or that he likes to associate with.

The efforts of Sir John A. MacDonald and his associates to take the investigation of the Canadian Pacific Railroad scandal out of the hands of Parliament and place it under the con trol of a partisan royal commission seem to be attended with unexpected difficulties, although the implicated Ministers have their Commissi all ready to proceed. On the 21st inst. Judge DAY, one of the Commissioners, notified Mr. L. S. HUNTINGTON of Montreal, who introduced in Parliament the charges against the Ministry. that the Commission would meet on Sept. 4 at the same time requesting him to furnish, with wished to examine. To this formal notification Mr. HUNTINGTON has responded that he does not wish to examine any witnesses before that body, and that he does not propose to have anything to do with their proceedings. He reters to the fact that Parliament had already appointed a select committee to inquire into and report upon these charges, and says that he would deem it inconsistent with his duty as a mber of Parliament and a breach of the undoubted privileges of the House to recognize any "inferior" or exceptional tribunal created to inquire into charges still pending before the Commons, and which the Commons are deterined yet to investigate for themselves. Finally he tells the honorable Commissioners that their Commission is one without precedent, unknown to the common law, unsanctioned by the statute law, and altogether illegal and void. So appears that if Sir JOHN A, is determined to have his case investigated by his friends on the Commission, he will also have to depend on his own friends to conduct the prosecution. It is true that the Commission has been authorized to compel the attendance of witnesses, and it ubtless proceed with the investigatio But the opposition members of Parliament wil accept no responsibility in the matter ; no will they give any aid to an inquiry which they A good deal of fault has been found with are satisfied is intended to serve for mere whiteof the Commission can have no possible weight on public opinion, and the whole question of the innocence or guilt of the accused Ministers will ultimately be passed on by the House of Commons, which Mr. HUNTINGTON declares is the only constitutional tribunal with authority to

Mr. THEODORE TILTON has been writing a poem with a French motto upon the science of love. We do not dispute that he may be a master of this science, but in the science of French he is exceedingly fallible. His motto which he repeats at the end of every stanza, is-

"Aimer, aimer, c'est à virre."
This is not only pieonastic, but bad. There is o more reason for putting a preposition before the last infinitive than before the first and sec-Mr. Tillton is right in saying in the course of the poem that "learning French is full of slips."

The Mississippi Republican State Convention on Wednesday nominated for Governor Gen. ADELBERT AMES, the candidate of the car pet-baggers and the Administration, Gov. Pow-ERS receiving only forty votes. Gen. AMES is not a resident of the State, and his election, it feared, would result in the introduction in Mississippi of the same class of extravagant schemes for the depletion of the public funds which have characterized carpet-bag rule in other States. The nomination of AMES was flercely opposed by the most intelligent class of negro voters as well as by the most respectable white Republicans, though it is quite possible that the colored opposition has been placated by giving to their race the nominations for Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State, the division of offices being the political principle most clearly comprehended by the great majority of freedmen. It is not at all impossible owever, that Gov. Powers may run as an independent candidate, in which case it is probable that the Democrat- would refrain from making a romination and join in his support. If this should occur Gov. Powers would undoubtedly get the votes of nearly all the property holders in the Republican party, as the possible success of AMES is regarded with the utmost dismay by those who have material interests at stake.

There are some curious twists and peculiarities in Senator Morton's various announcements about his back-pay money. In his speech at Athens on Saturday last he said, "I have not had not then made up his mind what to do with the cash, because if he had then decided to return it to the Treasury he would have said, "I have not taken it, and never shall. I have put it 27, four days after his speech, of a letter from Mr. MORTON to the Secretary of the Senate, directing him to return the money to the Treasury, "I had determined," says Mr. Mon-Ton in this letter, "from the first I would not draw this money." If this was true, why didn't let er to the Secretary of the Senate was really written on the 14th instant instead of the 19th. or nine days before the spe sch, and not four; and, finally, we are informed that the Tre source of the United States actually go, the money on the 27th. All this meanderin; abo, at is the resuit of neclecting till late in August a duty that

ECONOMY INWOMEN'S DRESS

ANOTHER REPOLUTION WROUGHT BY MACHINERY.

Ready-Made Garments for Women The Rise and Growth of a Colonal Trade - New York Giving the Fashions to Europe.

In the last four years there has been an

inprecedented growth in the trade of New York in ready-made clothing for women. Five years ago this branch of the dry goods business was mparatively small; so small, in fact, there was little or no call for ready-made suits by large jobbers or merchants from Western and Southern cities. Now, so great is the demand for this class of goods, it is with difficulty that it can be met by the several large and unnumbered smaller manufactories of these garments in New York. added to an immense importation of suits, redingotes, cloaks, jackets, and undergarments from the work rooms of Berlin, Paris, and London. A representative of THE SUN. visiting a number of the largest manufactories of ready-made uits in New York, has seen in their offices within the last week the heads of large jobbing ouses from all parts of the United States. From conversations with them and with the managers of the factories, the reporter has obtained the following facts : A gentleman from Chicago says that he sells in his jobbing house in that city suits and garments to such an immense extent that be has within the past three years es-

foreign and domestic manufacture. INCREASED DEMAND FOR SCITS. He thinks the demand for this class of goods will be larger than the supply this year. One from St. Louis says that that city deals largely in both imported and domestic suits, but does manufacture to any extent. Another from Salt Lake City gave large orders for New York. Berlin, and Paris made suits and garments.

tablished a work room giving employment to

about two hundred women the year round at from \$6 to \$10 per week. Besides his own pro-

duction be purchases largely both medium

priced and fine suits, cloaks and polonaises of

At the two largest manufactories in New York was asserted that their orders this year were double what they were last at this season, and the city trade had not yet commenced. Maine to California there was a demand for these ready-made garments, and hundreds of thousands of yards of cloth of all grades were in the hands of their cutters at the present mo ment. This house sold 3,000 waterproof cloaks to the city trade last year, and will duplicate that number for the city alone this year. They turn out 100 waterproofs a day when manufac turing these goods. The widespread popularity of these garments is affecting the styles and fashions for women. There is a tendency to a greater uniformity and

CONSERVATISM IN WOMEN'S DRESS. than we have ever had. Three thousand gar-ments out by the same pattern from material differing only in the studes of a color, and every garment trimmed in one style with one kind of formity. Then manufacturers do not venture on bold designs, eccentric forms, or noveltics, in either color or fashion, lest their garments should prove unsalable.

The demand for these ready-made garments is attributable to several causes. First, the rapidly increasing numbers of working and business women, who find it a great

ECONOMY OF TIME AND MONEY to purchase their garments ready made. Secondly, the exorbitant charges of dressmakers for ordered suits, and the sheer nonzense of going to them to make up a cheap fabric which costs less than they will charge for making the dress. Third, the risk that a lady runs of having

costs less than they will charge for making the dress. Third, the risk that a lady runs of having fine material spelled by dressmakers induces large numbers to purchase costly and elegant ready-made suits, which can be altered by an ordinary scansifies to fit better perhaps than the dressmakers garment. But the main stimulus to the business is given by the demands of the working classes, and strange as it may seem, they purchase proportionately as many fine and high-priced suits as they do medium.

The reporter asked the Chicago Jobber how it was possible for working cirls to command the money to purchase these time suits.

Chicago Jobber (shrugging his shoulders and raising his eyebrows)—I don't know. I only know that I meet them as I go to church with my fauilly, and they are as well dressed as my wife or idaughters. They wear slik and velvet and fine jewelry on Sundays, and are not meanly dressed in the work room on weekdays. Many of them doubtless are assisted by their parents or relatives with whom they live, but the masses of them are Irish, and in Chicago there are a goody number of Swedish and Danish grifs who make excellent workers. We nave no American girls in the work rooms in Chicago. Reporter (to New York mapulacturer)—How "WHO ARE THE WORK GIRLS?"

New York Manufacturer -Our girls are near-New York Manufacturer Our girls are nearly all frish, with a few Anceroans, no Germans, Swedes or Danes. We find the Irish the best, steadiest, and most expert workers. As a general thing their average earnings are about \$8 a week. They live and dress plainly, sometimes very poorly. They are hard workers, beginning at 8 A. M., stopping thirty minutes for luncheon at noon, and striking off at 5.36 P. M. Wa give out our work by the piece, employing from for to 800 hands in the workrooms, and about 500 outside. The workroom door is closed about 500 outside. The work room door is closed at five minutes past 8 A. Mo and any girl or em-player arriving after that hour cannot get ad-mission till noon.

WORK AND WAGES.

The gentleman opened his employee's account book, and read from it the earnings of several gute. The lowest ngures were \$6.50 a week, the highest \$14.17%.

At another factory the reporter was told by the substrainment that house who cannot earn \$10 a week. He said it was discreditable to the house to have an employee say that she earned less, and that his orders were imperative to discharge any girl who fell behind that standard. Experts in this house earn from \$18 to \$18 per week. These, of course, are exceptional cases.

can from gl4 to \$18 per week. There, of course, are exceptional cases.

Going through the workrooms the reporter noticed that the operatives were given every facility for accomplishing their tasks with comfort to themselves. The greater part of the work is cut out by machinery. A large knife descending cuts through haif a dozen thicknesses of cichn at once, shaping all the sieeves, backs, frosts, or skirts for six garments at a time. There are nine chasses of operatives through whose hands the cichn must pass before it is ready for shipment. First the cutters men in most of the workrooms. Secondly, trimmers women. These cut off and arrange the trimmings of sikk, veivet, or stoff goods, gings, fringes, passementeries, and buttons, and rolling the whole of each garment together pass it into the hand of the third manphistor—the machine sewer. The machines are run by steam. onine sewer. The machines are run by steam, and run like lightning. They are started and regulated by a stop, on which the foot is rested

regulated by a soly on which are retailed as of pressed.

The poorest class of sewers, who make plain cloth and flannel jackets, which are retailed as low as \$2.50 and \$3 apiece, frequently make twelve of these garments in a day, for which they are paid twelve cents apiece. The quality of the work in the way of piping, binding, braiding, and stitching embroidery, done by

THE EXPERT WORKERS

is beautiful. All this is done by the machine, and the girl who does the work is an artist in her line.

The fourth part of the work is done by hand the ground or finisher. They fasten the seams, put The fourth part of the work is done by hand sewers or finishers. They fasten the seams, put on the buttons and passementerles, and any trimming that cannot be done by the machine. From their hands the garment passes to the buttonhole makers. These are also furnished with machines, and a machine buttonhole far excels one made by hand. The ironers receive the garment after the buttonholes are worked, and from them it passes to the folder and ticketer. Then the packer, a man, takes it, and it goes from the factory to be opened in some salesroom of New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Salt Lake City, New Orleans, San Francisco, or any other large or small city or village store, for this trade has now penetrated to the remotest towns and smallest hamlets of our great epublic.

WHERE THE FASHIONS ORIGINATE. In addition to the operatives employed in this tork, there are a number of designers in every stablishment. These are either men or women. In addition to the operatives employed in this work, there are a mamber of designers in every establishment. These are either men or women, and they must be artists. Foreign designers are preferred, though there is some very respectable native tsient employed in this manner in New York. The patterns, or first models, are imported. Those of Parisian artists being preferred, the manufacturer thus knows always six months beforehand what the prevailing facilities in manufacture the serves only as a basis of guide, however, for the designer or artist. He modifies it to meet the tastes of an American public, and this modification frequently is a bold change in form. This boldness of American designers originates each season novelties which eventually work their way to the European fashion mans, and are then known and sold as American simples, patterns, and costumes. Thus it will be seen now important a part is the business of costuming the people of the world New York is beginning to play.

CAUSES OF DECLINE. CAUSES OF DECLINE.

suit of neclecting tilt late in August a duty that a man of sensitive conscience would he are passed his lips.

In the Republican Conference of the manufacturer of the incorrection of the carles of the incorrection of the in

tion by having none but men sewers employed The reputation of one of these houses so i creased the number of their orders that about

creased the number of their orders that about two years mo they began to employ women as well as men to do the sewing, and the result is the house is fast losing its prestige.

In spite, however, of the bad work done on these garments there is a steady increase in the American manufacture. The most energetic measures are being taken by the manufacturers to secure befor work. Among these measures is the rule mentioned above, of discharging inexpert or slow workers who cannot earn fair wages working by the piece.

working by the piece.

in suits and garments can easily be seen by a visit to one of these factories. The reporter was shown immense numbers of rectingotes, in all styles, that are being made for early fall wear. They are mostly of the cannel's hair or vigogne fabries, the largest number, of course, of the cheaper grades of the goods. The colors are dark cioth shades, very dark grays verging on black, and a line of goods with what is called the debage effects. Ladies' cloth and twilled flannel are also used. These redingotes are meaculine in their general effect; double breasted, but not with loose fronts as in the spring. Rolling collars and flat sailor collars, deep gauntlet cuffs, and large pockets and buttons, give the ornamental effects. The drapery continues to be thrown in the back. One establishment is manufactoring skirts of silk and alpuca to match these redingotes, but thoy are sold separately. The polonaises are priced from \$8 to \$40, the alpaca skirts from \$4 to \$14, silk skirts from \$50 to \$50, according to grade. Black and durk cloth shades are preferred for these skirts. Thus it will be seen our women will for the most part be dressed in better taste this season than for several years past. The masses at least, in befur forced to a uniformity and sobriety in their garments, will not be so likely to violate the rules of taste by violent contrasts in color and startling noveltes in form as they did four or flye years ago, when most of the medium-priced fabrics were made up at home or in cheap dressmaking establishments. THE COMING PASSIONS

Immediately after the manufacture of redir-Immediately after the manufacture of redir-gotes and skirts will follow that of sacques-jackets, and cloaks, then waterproofs, and lastly, heavy beaver and dreadnaught goods, made lastly, heavy beaver and dreadnaught goods, made last hoose jackets are out defining the form in the back. They are short and loose in front, trim-med with satin, silk, or velvet bindings and rip-ings in black, on black, dark blue, tark brown, or plum-colored beaver, and heavy broadcloths, or plum-colored beaver, and beavy broader dark grays, and drabs are also seen, and dark state color; but black and the dark cloth shades ging on black are preferred.

THE IMPORTATIONS OF MODELS

for these garments. The manufacturers will not begin to make them for a month or more. The finest silk suits will not be commenced until the middle of September. The models are an improvement in many respects on last winter's styles. Trains are shorter, and there is a diminuition in the quantity of trimmings on skirts. Tunies are alrandomed on dinner, reception, and stylish carriage suits. A skirt trimmed with scant flounces and flat bands on the front breadths, and broad revers down the sides, separating the front from the back flouncings. Two flounces are all that are generally seen on the back treadths, each flounce about a quarter of a yard wide. Most of these pattern ursees shown the reporter were made up in two shades a yard wide. Most of these pattern dresses in with the reporter were made up in two shades is lik, the foundation or basis a very dark cloth hade, the folds, pipings, and bindings of the resses of the same color, in a lighter tint, rom such models the designers will reproduce lose elegant and costly silk and velvet suits siling from \$75 to \$500 or \$1.000. The market or these dresses will be found in every oity of the United States.

In addition to garments for women, these canufactories turn out by the thousand every eason clothing for condren of both sexes and

anufactories turn out by the thousand every ason clothing for children of both sexes and ery age, from four years upward. AMONG THE MAN MILLINERS.

Wonders in Hats and Bonnets from Paris

What can be Seen at Stewart's. Mr. A. T. Stewart's importer of French millinery has got back from Paris. He has not been an idle man among the milliners of that city this summer judging from the large numper of rare and novel bats and bonnets displayed vesterday in the new jobbing department of the Broadway and Tenth street house. He has been more comprehensive in his selections than ever. The variety in shapes and trimmings of the Paris importations defy description and are almost beyond belief. When we come, however, to examine the tickets attached to those Parislar creations our wonder is somewhat abated in one respect, while it is increased in another. Mr wart's importer secured this infinite variety Stewart's importer secured this infinite variety by selecting from an infinite number of artisles. His acquaintance among the artist milliners of Paris mugit be more extensive than any much that went to Paris last summer, judging from the new names added to those of old favorites found on the bonnets. How he managed to get round among all those artist milliners is a puzzle. How those milliners managed to invent those wondrous creations is a greater puzzle. But the greatest puzzle of all is how Mr. A. T. Stewart's other man milliner who did not go to Paris has managed to produce hats and bonnets rivaling in beauty and novelty those of the Parisian milliners. They are not duplicates of the pattern bats, nor imitations; they are genuine "creations," novelties which resemble the Paris hats in the general effect, but are more

Paris has managed to produce hats and bonnets rivaling in beauty and novelty those of the Parisian milliners. They are not duplicates of the pattern bats, nor imitations; they are genuine "creations," novelties which resemble the Paris hats in the general effect, but are more conservative in style, being adapted to street promenade, carriage, or opera wear.

The SUN reporter observed that the shapes were growing still larger, the crowns higher, the brims broader, and rolled up in a coronet form, or turned up at the sides and depressed in front, the trimmings placed under the brims. Feathers and howers are both used as crowing still received to much lace used as in front, the triminings placed under the brims, feathers and flowers are both used as crown triminings. There is not so much lace used as last season, while less pendant drapery is seen in the back. The plumes are rich, long, and shaded. Felt and velvet are used for the foundation of these hairs, silk and ribbon forming the triminings. Dark colors and deep positive shades are preferred, relieved by plpings of a very pale shade of the same or a complementary color. The colors of last ye rare discarded, or deepened to a full shade. Some novelties have very wide brims, depressed at the sides, and trimined under the larges unade in the front and back by this depression with large flowers, rich leaves, and bands and bows of ribbons. Most of the face triminings are arranged with flowers on one side, and bows and bands on the other. The tendency is general to throw all the flowers into large bunches and clusters whether they are used as face triminings, under the brims at the back, at the sides or on the crown. Steel and jet ornaments are seen to a limited extent. It would take a whole newspaper to describe in detail all the wondering "creations" that Mr. A. T. Stewart's head man milliner brought from Paris, and another paper or an extra. to tell all about the "productions" that Mr. Stewart's other man in liner, whe did not go to Paris, has made for our American women to wear.

Revenue and Expenses of the Government.

We are now enabled to make up in advance of the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury a detailed statement of the receipts YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1878.

29,007,100 45 For premium on purchase of bonds.
For civil and miscedaneous purposes.
For war Department.
For indians and pensions
For Navy Obpariment.
For interest on the public debt. Total expenditures \$200,845,245 38 STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE FIRST DAYS OF JULY DURING THE PAST FOUR YEARS. July 1, 1870 This last statement is made without regard to the interest due and unpuid, or accrued, or cash in the Treasury at the dates named. By adding interest due and unpuid, and interest accrued, and deducting cash in the Treasury for the past two fiscal years, we have the following result: Net reduction during the fiscal year ... \$43.607.630 06

Woman Suffrage Convention in New Hampshire-Mr. Beecher's Closing Address. LANCASTER, Aug. 28.—The Woman's Suffrace Convention, which closed its session at this place last evening, was largely attended throughout. The princievening, was largely attended throughout. The principal speakers were Lucy Stone, Mr. Blackwell, Mr. Lickertone, Miss Mary, A. Eastman, Mrs. Mary, Grew. Philadelphia, Mrs. Ablie G. Bettman, Mrs. Mary, Grew. D. Gallinger of opered, and the Revs. Messes, Chark at Cleother of the cond, and the Revs. Messes, Chark at Cleother of the cond, and the Revs. Messes, Chark at Cleother Mrs. Messes, Chark at Cleother Mrs. Mrs. Messes, Mark at Cleother of the cleoning address by Henry Was Beecher on Wednesday evening, but were warned vacate the building by the creaking of the tunlers beath them, when about one thousand persons in gained admission. Mr. Beceier delivered his address in the open air to an audience of about two thousand.

Washington's Newburgh Headquarters. Newburgh, N. Y., Aug. 28.—A committee of citizens have undertaken to improve the appearance of Washington's headquarters in this city, now in a very Washington's headquarters in this city, now in a very diagnizated condition. The expenses will be derigated by private subscription. The War Department at Washington promises co-operation. Secretary Science has or sered thirty causen ten spanish, ten Mexican, and ten places taken from the robels—to be sent here to be placed on the headquarters' ground.

Death of a Venerable Publisher. Ex-Judge David Burnett, a venerable and much-respected citizen of Paterson, died yesterday afternoon, aged about reventy-two years. He was one of the oldest newspaper publishers in the country, having started the Paterson Intelligence forty-eight years ago. He had held the offices of Judge and Surrogate of the e-turty, and was fermerly cassier of the People's and other now defauct cause.

CHEER FOR THE CHEERLESS

EXCURSION FOR MOTHER! WITH SICK CHILDREN.

who Thinks it "Useless to Offer the Con-solutions of the Gospel to a Hungry Man." A new benevoient idea was carried out resterday in a peculiar excursion up the Hudson above Yonkers and down around Governor's leland. Instead of the romping boys and girls that usually rush impetuously aboard to be fed and to swim, a group of care-worn mothers stood with sick infants in their arms at Broome and Market streets on the Bast River, and Christopher and Thirty-fifth streets on the Hudson. As these mothers generally had no one to leave at home with their well children, they had to bring them along-mothers and children numplan being limited as to locality, he chose oroader organization, extending the work to the entire city. This was effected in a nyed was In reply to an appeal made on July 24, 1873, cal-ing for workers, responses were received fror gentlemen of all creeds, tendering office re-free and the services of their different or

WARMHEARTED PRIENDS.

warmhearted printed.

Among the first to respond were prominent members of the Children's Aid Society, and of the Catholic elergy. Within a day or two after the appeal, money, one and two hundred dolars at a time, was sent in from contributors who gave only their initials. In wards where charitable organizations were instituted, church lecture-rooms and other headquarters been freely opened. Among gentlemen receiving subscriptions are Mayor Havemeyer, Theodore Moss of Wallack's Theatre, Charies H. Kendrick, General Passenger Agent New York Central and Hudson River Railroad; Francis H. Jenks, President of Safe Deposit Company, 160 Broadway, and Duniap & Co., 174 Fifth avenue; viouverneur K. Lansing, Harle's Hotel, being treasner.

At the suggestion of Coi. Brooms, the Brooklyn Marine Post Band gave their valuable services without pay to the excursion. They were fourteen, the leader, Mr. Oca, playing the clarionet; he led the band of Farragut's flarship, the Franklin; Edward Lawlor played the piccolo; Hugh C'Neal the tuba; Bouffey, bass drum; Stiger, oymbals; kaser, tuba; Feschanns, Kirby, Gariner, Taos, Adams, Sade, Bartlett, O'Connell, and a cornet player. Lieut. Harrington came with the band. Drs. Thoms and Crampton were on board, and young Surgeon Stites who attended every case of headache, &c., with the enthusiasn of a young practitioner. Roundsman Mead and Officers o'Connor. Bender, Fisher and McPherson had light work compared with the management of 1,900 healthy youngsters two days before. risher and McPherson had light work compared with the management of 1,00 healthy somesters two days, lefore.

An elderly woman, wearing the thick white cap under her close bonnet, the black well, large cross, and black habit of the Sisters of St. Mary, was found upon it gairy to be

AN INDEPENDENT SISTER,

AN INDEPENDENT SISTER, belonging to no order, Sister Rebecca, who has just opened a mission house in connection with St. Clement's Episcopal Church, for a day nursery, and has volunteer help for visiting the sick. Among the children there were pinched, pale faces which hunger and foul ar had been busily preparing for a notice under the heading of "Death by marasante" or "cholora infantum. There were crippled and consumptive children, and a c. nyalescent that on the first excursion given by the society two weeks ago was thought to be dying while on the barre. One infant, a year old, who lest its mother at burth, was a mere skeleton, exciting pity and wonder even among poor women well used to ordinary instances of suffering. The hands of this little creature, born a miniature of old age, were no larger than a bird's claw. It seemed as though this puny being was having the scenery of the Hudson, the strange faces, the music, the sights, and the laughter imprinted for the first and isst and the laughter imprinted for the first and last time upon its little mind, and that its spirit might return whence it came before the day

NEW LIFE FOR THE SICK. A pale, honeless looking boy kept tottering about from one point on the barge to another. He looked with longing delighted eyes toward the green shore, and seemed to be stamping upon by memory every seene. His eyes grew more his memory every scene. His eyes grew mor listrons as the did wore on and though still pal and weak when he left the boat, he seemed thave received a new lease of life. When the band began to play, mothers danced wit their babes in their arms. Mothers whose face were cross and heavy with unremitted, unvertice care, brightened up and smiled, and the infant caught the smile and laughed back. There was a white mother with a babe at the breast and child two years old, both mulattoes. Rev. Mi Wiswaii, Mossrs, Jones and Ryder, Rev. Arthu H. Warriner, Mr. Geo. Calder, and other gentismen as well as ladies formed a part of the exemption and did much for the pleasure of all of

men as well as ladies formed a part of the excursion and did much for the pleasure of all on board. A vessel of the United States Coast Survey, in passing the barge, fired a salute. Plans are afoot for a uaily barge for next summer for sick children, constructed with special accommodations, and a system of arrangement for taking care of the well children left by their mothers at home; also a plan of acclishing menicancy from the city by a general distribution of tickets, to be supplied to everybody all through the city, that they may be in hand to be given instead of money to each alms asser, and by him presented at a headquarters, where the beggar will and relief.

John A. Logan not Wanted by the Iowa Re-

publicans.
From the Burington Hawkeye. The Republican platform of lowa declares that the "back-pay steal" was "most flagrantly improper and infantous," and that "it should secure the political condemnation of all who were a party to it." And yet our Republican State Central Committee announces John can State Central Committee announces John A. Logan as one of the speakers who is expected to endanten Lowa voters in the coming campaign, notwithstanding he was one of the supporters of that "infamous" measure, and has never given any signs of repentance! I full he purges himsed from this "infamo," John A. Logan as a speaker for itempolicans had better be invited to stay on his own side of the river. In lowa we are likely to have enough of this salary-grab business without importing any from Illinois.

Robeson's Tuliapoosa From the St. Lond Republican.

From the St. Long Republican.

A telegram from Washington says: "The Taliapoosa is expected at the Navy Yard tomorrow with Secretary Robeson on board."

The Taliapoosa, as our readers are probably aware, is a United States vessel, manned by officers and crew belonging to the navy of the United States and drawing their pay from the States freezence. Sie is capable of doing very good service in either the home or foreign squadrons, where her presence is sorely needed at a time when a false and niggardly economy has seriously depleted our navai strength. Instead, however, of doing the work she was intended to perform, the Taliapoosa has been kept for the last two or three years as a sort of pleasure yacht for the exclusive benefit of high Government officials—Robeson more particularly. It was last summer, we believe, that the made a special trip from Washington to Portsmouth. N. H., to carry some of the Secretary's family and his horses and carriages. Where she has been now we do not know; but probably up and down the Atlantic coast for the purpose of giving the jolly and rubicund Robeson the advantage of the secretary of the Navy is cafed by official duty which he cound not reach more conveniently and quickly by ordinary conveyance. He has no more right to the Navy is called by official duty which he could not reach more conveniently and quickly by ordinary conveyance. He has no more right to use a Government ship for private bushess or pleasure than he has to start a billiard saloon in the Senate Chamber; and if Congress can find no better employment for the Tallapoosa than conveying Robeson from one watering place to another, it would be well to sell har and give the money to hungry heathen.

Literature and Journalism.

From Frank Leslie's Newspaper.

From Frank Leslie's Newspaper.

The best journalism should be represented by the test writing; and it may not be preposterous to predict that a century hence the current writings of the foremost nations of the world will be found only in text books and newspapers.

Journalistic enterprise, as we have seen it in the newspaper life of Frederick Rudson, is one thing; journalistic literature, as we have seen it in the columns written by Bryant, Marchie, and Congdon, is another thing; but that man is a leader who can both plan enterprises and elegantly execute them. For instance, The Sun, with only Dana's zeal for news, might have circulated widely, but it would not have been a power without Dana's formidable leaders. There have been lufting times in newspaperdom when the World was enthusiastically sustained by the brilliancy of its writing. The country will never be able wholly to estimate the value that the pens of its cultured staff, inspired by its manager, have always given to the columns of the Trituine. The nest journalists of America are also the best writers; and no paper cansucceed unless it is presented in attractive language. Mere mechanical force in journalism is great in its way, but it is not great without the aid of literary skill. The burde maker may be a very worthy person, but we still nave greater respect for the man who makes the missic.

The Horrors of War. From La Independencia.

On the 17th inst. Gen. Maximo Gomez On the 17th inst, Gen. Maximo Gomez appeared close up to the city of Puesto leincape. He captured if volentoers on one estate; and on the cattle estate La Laz a bedy of 80 volunteers and mobilized gained, moved out to attest aim, and every man fell pusoner. In combilities with the terrible order of reprisals which has been issued by the Chiban tovernment, Maximo Gomez shot the 37 men in groups, and left the bedies scattered all round the walls of the city, so that everybody might see them, brom the tower of the College of the Esculations the Spanish authorities were eyewitnesses to the rout of their forces and of the shooting of the orisoners. This is the action in which the Spanishs confessed that they had jost 36 one whiled. SUNBEAMS.

-The first postal card received in Duouque was from a lady, and was marked private. -By a recent order Turkish ladies in onstantinople are not allowed to enter the stores for

the purchase of goods.

-Philip Arnold, of diamond-planting ame, is said to be living at Elizabethtown, Ky., where

e is spending large sums beautifying his house and -It is rumored that Paul de Cassagnae, he noted French buily and journalist, is coming to this

ountry on account of his present unpopularity in Paris, te is said to have killed eighteen men in duels. -A Mississippi legislator has been arrest. d at St. Louis for doing his stealing in the oted and only honorable way. His name is Charles Manse,

went into a hotel like a man and stole a lot of -The health of the Russian troops in Khiva is good, and the population of the Kha ate is tranquil. The nomadic Turkontan abstain from acts of petility. The Knon is most confiding in his relations

th the Russians.
-Mrs. Wood of DeKalb county, In., wrote the man from whom she had ben twice divorced. saking him if he couldn't take care of the children. He d, " Yes, and of you, too," and they are no

-Mrs. Elizabeth Leatherlund, 119 years of age, reaped two sheaves of wheat on Aug. 14, in a field belonging to Mr. John Mead of Tring, in Herts, England. Her baptismal certificate may be seen at Mr. Tompkina's, frommonger, Tring.

-Spurious sovereigns made of plat num. ilt, and almost identical in weight withithe g anine coin, have fately been put in circulation in Landon.
They may be readily detected, however, by riaging and by their roughness of manufacture, but are habe taken through carclessness. -Miss Cecilia Cleveland, niece of the

to Horace Greeley, is engaged in writing a book which will contain much fresh matter concerning Mr. Greeler, his wife, and children, as well as brief sketches of other immediate members of the family. Miss Cleveland is penting the summer at the Greeley homestead a -The Rev. Robert Collyer of Chicago

pronounces against the attempt to repeal the setion of the Western railroads in refusing to transport mineters at half fare. Mr. Collyer thinks that clergymen ought to be treated like men and not like mendicants, and he is right about it. A minister of the Gospel ha no business to be a deadhead. -Mr. Winwood Reade, the well-known

raveller, eave the Ashances groperals occupy the rear n battle, and cut down all those who retreat. If the battle is lost they kill themselves. One smelde of this kind was witnessed by Mr. Reade on the Volta. some allies of the English had defeated some allies of the Ashantees. The Ashantee chief who was present three the insignia of his rang late the river, and then, sitting on a powder barrel, siew binself into the sir.

-A wolf child has arrived at Lucknow

He is now being tamed in a lunatic asylum. It is said that he was carried off by wolves when an intact and had remained with them until a short time ago, when caught by his parents. At first he waked on all fours. He has long hair, his body is badly scarred, and he can neither speak nor understand a single word. On his first restoration to his home he frequently attraced his parents and tried to devour them. He tears meates pieces with his teeth, and snaps at any one who attempts -The Palestine exploration party, un-

der Lient. Cowder of the Engineers, has surveyed 1886 square miles of the 6,500 to be surveyed, three-slewenins of the whole area. Among the most recent dis coveries are: The site of an unknown dewish lown; the probable identification of Ecbatana; three groups of finely finished tombs, superior to the tomb of the Kings at Jerusalem; five fourth century convents, with walls standing; four other less perfect convents; and the identification of Zummath Serah, the birthplace of Joshua as Tibney.

-Mr. Winwood Reade relates this incident as having occurred in a little African kingsom ad-joining Ashantee: "A woman slave, who was con-demned to die, was stripped according to custam and knocked on the head. Being only stunned by the blow, te recovered her senses, and saw herself surrounded y dead bodies. She ran into the town, four the nobles sitting in council, told them she has 0 on to the land of the dead, and that she had been sent back because she had no clothes. They must dress her facily and kill her over agent, which accordingly was done."

-Messrs. Godeffroy, Hamburg merchants engaged in the South Sea trade, use their large feet not mly for their business, but also to obtain information clating to the geography, ethnology, and materal hiscan discern the approach of a vessel and its kind a day or two before it becomes visible. He says it is possible to discover ships not perceptible by direct sight by

-II. J. Byron, the English dramatist, was invited on one occasion to participate in some characte, to be given for the entertainment of a large number of fashionable people. Byron was ansounced as third 40 the programme, but when the first act was over it was discovered that he had as yet made no preparation for his part of the show. Byron started out of the look something up. He proceeded to the where he found a child's rocking horse, made of pite wood, or, as the English call it, ceal. This he ordered to be taken down stairs and placed on the stage, image distely behind the curtain, as the second piece was the ready over. When the curtain was rung up to wassen standing behind the horse in an attitude that would have done credit to a circus master. "Ladies and gen-Then the curtain came down amid the applause of the audience. But this was not all. The curtain went to

again, and Byron, stepping forward, said

entiemen, another island in the Greek archipelago, -While Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Pawling were riding through Wooster street, Friday aftern they were stopped by a stranger with a book under his arm, who came up to the waron and said he had called at their house, but did not find them at home, and took the liberty of a dressing them now. He ex-"Helps for the Home Circle," being a collecta the ughts of the best minds of the age, a work of domestic life, add to the rednement and of society, and fill the hearts of all with a the purer things of—just then Mr. Pawl stepped ahead, and fragged one wheel of the wagen right over the foot of the speaker. With a howich nd and agony the unserable man dropped to the g then furmediately sprang up again, and injured member up in both hands, and still ! mally, hopped across to the sidewalk. waited a recognible length of time, but seeing that the

THE WESTERN MAN.
There was a party of moral bleas. And to realize their moral plan
They looked around for a candidate,
And chose a plous Western man— A strictly tectoral Western man-A capting, vaunting, Good Templar, Odd Fellow Wab

drove on .- Dani ury New .

His face was no ways beautifu So he kept it always wreathed in smiles. Be never got drunk, and he kept in a trans The booty he gathered with wicked wire. Oh! the rogue of a Western man-The back-pay grabbing Western man The statesman great of unfortunate face the shilling whining Western men.

The look of his eve was calm and go isor it always sought the ground, my sear, After the books of congressmen Ames Had ruined this statesman renoward This pitiful, small-souled Western This dwindling, swindling Wester This snuffling, shutfling, lying, denying

He took so much of Mobilier stock Ilm bank account grow heavy, oh! And his pockets were so full of swag

They burst the ourside cheviol.
This well-beloved Western man-This sinning, grinning West This praying, braying, would be staying.

His name was a curious name, indeed, Being S. C. H. U. Viersee; And whenever he drew his little "div." He said. "This came in a letter to The daring, fa'se swe rong Wester. The well-corrunted Western man

sliding, presiding Western man. Such was the man the people class.

Like men of inchroity:

And he shamed them atom before the World
Under his class of poetr.

One the perfured Western man—
The religious, labbying Western man—
www reputation, and that of the matical w

jured, I'm sure, by this Western man